(b) The Government have been providing basic health nutrition and educational inputs to the children through various schemes. The existing major schemes are: Integrated Child Development Services, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, Early Childhood Education, Creches for Working and Ailing Women, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, Balwadi Nutrition Programme, Scheme for the Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection, Maternal and Child Health Programme, Universal Immunization Programme and Prophylaxis Against Blindness due to Vitamin 'A' Deficiency amongst Children. A new scheme of Adolescent Girls has been launched during 1991-92 which focusses on school drop out adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 Integrated Child Development Services Programme has been expanded by sanctioning 200 ICDS projects during 1990-92. In pursuance of the National Policy on Education, 1986 concerted efforts have been made to reach primary education to all children through a combination of formal schools system and non-formal education programme. Recently the 'Total Literacy Campaign' being taken in selected districts which also includes an Elementary Education Component.

Alternative Syllabus of Indian History

2577. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the B.J.P. ruled States have initiated a move to introduce an alternative syllabus of Indian history in schools;

(b) if so, what are the special features of the syllabus; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) Certain Press reports regarding re-writing of text books in History in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have come to the notice of the Central Government. On a reference to these State Governments, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have informed that they have no proposal to rewrite the history textbooks presently in use in their schools. Information from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

The Minister of Human Resource Development has addressed all Chief Ministers on 25-2-1992 to protect secular values and promote national integration through education.

UNICEF Report, 1992

2578. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to a UNICEF Report 1992 according to which 60 to 70 children could be given primary education for the cost of training one university student and that best educated 10 per cent in India are getting 60 per cent of the expenditure on education;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether half of nation's children fail to finish primary education while more graduates are produced than can be employed; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto and what corrective steps Government propose to take to provide primary education to more children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) During Seventh Plan (1985—90) elementary education accounted for 45.13 per cent of the budgeted expenditure for education of the Central and State Governments and for 83.7 per cent of the student population. The corresponding figures for higher Education (inclusive of technical education) are 19.2 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively. The gross enrolment ratio at primary stage has reached 101.03 per cent in 1990-91 though drop-out rates still remain high. While universalisation of elementary education has not yet been achieved and many graduates are unemployed, yet the fact remains that India is among the few developing countries to have achieved self reliance in skilled manpower trained in science and technology.

Following the National Policy on Education, 1986 a new thrust has been given to universalisation of elementary education. The precentage of plan expenditure on elementary education of Centre and State Governments to total education has increased from 31.8 per cent in 1985-86 to 40.1 per cent in 1989-90. A number of programmes have been launched for achievement of U.E.E. which include:

(i) The provision of primary schools within 1 Km. walking distance of all habitations with a population of 300. In the case of SC/ST habitations, the norm is relaxed to include habitations with population of 200;

(ii) Improvement of physical facilities in primary schools under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Operation Blackboard;

(iii) Establishment of District Institutes of Education and Training for improving teacher effectiveness;

(iv) Provision of part-time nonformal education to schools dropouts, girls and working children; and

(v) Provision of incentives such as free uniform; and text-books, attendance scholarships, mid-day meals to SC/ST children and girls.

उत्तर प्रदेश में माध्यमिक विद्यालयों का पाठ्यक्रम

2579. **मौलाना अबदुल्ला खान आजमी**: क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के पाठ्यक्रम को पुनर्गठित करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पाठ्यक्रम में उन मुद्दों को सम्मिलित किया जा रहा है जिन्हें साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को भड़काने में सहायक होने के आधार पर पाठ्यक्रम से निकाल दिया गया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार विद्यालयों की इतिहास की पुस्तकों में मुसलमान शासकों के गौरव शाली काल और भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति उनके योगदान को कम करके बताने/समाप्त करने का प्रयास कर रही है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो सरकार इन सभी मामलों में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन सिंह) : (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।